## Exhibit D

May 12, 2010 Transcript

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case Nos. 08-13555 (JMP); 08-01420 (JMP) (SIPA) In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC., et al. Debtors. In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS INC. Debtor. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York May 12, 2010 10:07 AM BEFORE: HON. JAMES M. PECK

U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

2 HEARING re Conference re: Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedures for Affirmative Claims of Debtors Under Derivatives 3

Contracts 4

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HEARING re Debtors' Motion for Authority to Compromise Controversy in Connection with a Repurchase Transaction with Fenway Capital, LLC and a Commercial Paper Program with Fenway

9 Funding, LLC

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HEARING re Motion of the SunCal Debtors for Order Determining 11 12 that Automatic Stay Does Not Apply; or, in the Alternative, Relief from the Automatic Stay

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HEARING re Motion of Debtors and Debtors in Possession for Entry of an Order to Consolidate Certain Proceedings and Establish Related Procedures

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HEARING re Debtors' Motion to Compel Performance by Norton Gold Fields Limited of its Obligations Under an Executory Contract and to Enforce the Automatic Stay

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HEARING re LBSF v. BNY Corporate Trustee Services Ltd. [Adv.

Case No. 09-01242] - Status Conference re Motion and Memorandum

of Law of Defendant BNY Corporate Trustee Services Limited in

Support of its Motion for Entry of an Order, or, Alternatively,

to Reopen and Reargue the Parties' Cross-Motions for Summary

Judgment

HEARING re Neuberger Berman v. PNC Bank, NA, et al. [Case No. 09-01258] - Status Conference re COMPLAINT FOR INTERPLEADER

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## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Be seated, please. Well, you're in the position to give a report.

MR. GRUENBERGER: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. GRUENBERGER: Peter Gruenberger, Weil Gotshal & Manges for the debtors. May it please the Court. I'll be very brief. We are here today regarding Your Honor's ADR procedures order that governs debtors' affirmative claims under derivatives contracts with counterparties. And particularly, paragraph 10 of that order which requires that a monthly report be submitted to Your Honor giving a scorecard of how we're doing.

Your Honor issued that order on September 17, 2009. It took a few weeks to get going but we've been in full swing now for about six months. We and the creditors' committee concurred that with this six-monthly report that I submitted yesterday, we would put it on the docket so all interested parties could see the progress that we were making in this effort.

As the report to you demonstrates, the process is very much alive and healthy as we both predicted back in September when you signed the order. As of yesterday, forty-five ADR notices were served on seventy-one different counterparties.

We had achieved as of yesterday ten settlements, four after-

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mediations and six pre-mediations in the ADR process. Had I waited two more hours, we could have added another success to that scorecard because the fifth mediation came through with a settlement. So now we're batting one thousand, five of five in mediations and have eleven settlements involving fifteen counterparties.

So we have added to date thirty-nine million new dollars to the treasury of the debtors' estates for the benefit of all creditors. And we are going strong. We have eight more mediations scheduled over the next six weeks. And we will report monthly. And I would hope that we could, every six months perhaps, post the status report on the docket and make a report to Your Honor, if that's okay.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. Let me just ask you this question.

MR. GRUENBERGER: Certainly.

THE COURT: Obviously, the successful outcomes speak for themselves. But in terms of procedure, is the ADR procedure working well in terms of efficiency and are there any areas needing improvement?

MR. GRUENBERGER: I would say, overall, it's very efficient. There are some bumpy spots where parties, especially parties in different parts of the world cannot communicate as quickly as one would like in a perfect world, but it's not a perfect world. And so we ride with those bumps.

and we overcome the hurdles. The mediators are working hard. The creditors committee and we are getting along well. And I see no gross inefficiencies whatever. I think that maybe over the next six months I can report more fully but there's no complaints out of any court from anyone.

THE COURT: Good. I appreciate that. Is there anyone else who wishes to be heard on this subject? Fine.

MR. GRUENBERGER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Let's move on to the next part. And, Mr. Gruenberger, if you wish to be excused, you may be; if you wish to stay, you're welcome to stay.

MR. GRUENBERGER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. PEREZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Alfredo Perez on behalf of the debtors. And I'm here on the debtors' motion for authority to compromise with Fenway, docket number 7831.

May I proceed?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, this is a 9019 motion in which LCPI and LBHI seek -- on the one hand, seek to compromise and, basically, do away with the Fenway structure. And it involves a settlement with Fenway, Fenway Funding -- Fenway Capital and Fenway Funding, Hudson Castle and the trustee or the administrator which is Deutsche Bank.

Your Honor, we have received one objection to it from the SunCal debtors. Both the unsecured creditors' committee

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has filed statements in support as has Fenway.

Your Honor, last night, we received and was filed on the record a withdrawal of the objection on behalf of the SunCal involuntary debtors. I don't know if the Court's aware of that.

THE COURT: I'm aware of it but I'm not sure if it was a withdrawal on behalf of the SunCal voluntary debtors or the trustee.

MR. PEREZ: The trustee, Your Honor. It's the -

THE COURT: It was from Lobel.

MR. PEREZ: From Mr. Lobel. It's on behalf of the trustee.

THE COURT: I didn't understand it because it was a withdrawal without prejudice. I don't know what that means.

MR. PEREZ: Well, Your Honor, I think what that means is that the debtors and the trustee are in the process of documenting a settlement that would resolve all the disputes between the Lehman debtors and the trustee. And the key fact about that, Your Honor, is that the property which the trustee controls is about seventy-five percent of the value of the SunCal debtors. So we're talking about we're on the verge of finalizing and documenting a settlement with the party that has the vast majority of the SunCal assets.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PEREZ: So -- and not --

THE COURT: Let me just ask if the trustee is represented in court today or on the telephone.

(Pause)

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THE COURT: Apparently, yes.

MR. O'KEEFE: Actually, Your Honor, I represent the voluntary SunCal debtors.

THE COURT: You represent --

MR. O'KEEFE: The voluntary SunCal debtors not the involuntary debtors, although I could speak to the issue from a knowledge perspective but not on behalf of the trustee.

THE COURT: All right. So there's no one here acting as local counsel for Mr. Lobel and Mr. Lobel is not on the phone?

MR. O'KEEFE: Not to my knowledge, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you proceed?

MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. So, Your Honor, I think this is a key development not only as it relates to this motion but, absolutely, as it relates to the motion of lift stay because they've also withdrawn their request on the motion to lift stay.

So, Your Honor, what we have is a situation where -- and Fenway has obviously been the subject of a lot of scrutiny recently. But it's a structure whereby LCPI repo'd certain assets to Fenway. Fenway then, in turn, issued a commercial paper note that was purchased by LBHI. I have a chart. It's

similar to the chart that was attached to one of the pleadings,

Your Honor. If I may approach?

THE COURT: Sure. Thank you.

MR. PEREZ: But, in essence, Your Honor, it's a very simple chart. LCPI repo'd the assets to Fenway Capital.

Fenway Capital issued a variable funding note to Fenway

Funding. Fenway Funding then issued commercial paper. That commercial paper was purchased by LBHI. Approximately three billion dollars. Those — that commercial paper was pledged to JPMorgan. And, Your Honor, the reason we can undo the structure currently is because as a result of the JPM agreement, the CDA, we now have — LBHI now has that commercial paper.

So the goal, Your Honor, is to reduce the cost associated with the Fenway structure, be able to deal with the assets directly. SunCal is about half of the three billion in Fenway assets. In connection with that, there are other assets, some of them not even real estate related, that sit in the Fenway structure that LCPI and LBHI need to deal with.

THE COURT: What's the Hudson Castle involvement with this?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, Hudson Castle -- and Ms.

Goldstein is here and could address this. But Hudson Castle is basically the manager of the Fenway structure, Your Honor.

So, to some extent, what we've done here is just a

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plain vanilla motion which seeks to not only undo the structure but, very critically, maintain the status quo among the That's a critical importance. As the Court is aware, we filed twenty-three separate plans. I mean, one document but twenty-three separate plans. The recovery percentages for the LBHI creditors are different than the recovery percentages for the LCPI creditors. So we do not want to, in any way, shape or form, affect what the recovery balances would be. And in connection with that, in the motion as filed, we indicated that LBHI would be tendering the commercial paper notes as the quarantor, 'cause LBHI was on both sides, not only did it buy the commercial paper but it also guarantied LCPI's obligations under the Master Repurchase Agreement. So they tendered as the quarantor. They tendered the notes as the guarantor. there was a full reservation of rights as between the debtors to make sure that we could allocate the value as was indicated. Subsequent to that, there were -- this was filed on March -mid-March. The JPMorgan agreement was approved, I think, either shortly thereafter or right around the time we filed it at the March hearing. Since that time, a bunch of time has passed. We have further refined the reservation of rights to make sure that we maintain the rights as between the parties. So we filed the supplemental order, the revised order, which made sure that everybody maintained their rights. And then we also filed a supplement to the motion. And basically, what the

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supplement did was, at the time that we originally structured the transaction, Fenway and Hudson Castle were getting limited releases. Deutsche Bank was getting a full release. Through the supplement to the motion, those releases were further scaled back — the releases that Fenway and Hudson Castle were getting were further scaled back. So that's the purpose of those two motions.

Now, Your Honor, as I read -- and there's been a lot of paper filed. But as I read the papers, there's really no objection to the debtors' business judgment in doing this transaction. I mean, we're going to be saving costs, we're getting rid of structure. We're going to be able to deal with the assets directly. I think the objections go to other things, not really related to the business judgment.

I have Mr. Fitts here who could talk to the business judgment. I don't think that's really necessary to put him on because we just really -- there's no allegation that there is any -- that we're not exercising our business judgment.

The focus is whether this is being done somehow in bad faith. And, Your Honor, I submit there's absolutely no evidence that this is being done in bad faith. I --

THE COURT: Well, consistent with the fact that we have a contested hearing still on this, you might want to proffer the testimony that you have available, both as it relates to the purpose of the transaction and the good faith of

the transaction and why it's being done now.

MR. PEREZ: Yes, Your Honor. I could certainly do that. Your Honor, Mr. Fitts is in the courtroom. I believe he's testified before. As the Court is aware, Mr. Fitts is a managing director with Alvarez & Marsal. He is the co-head of the real estate group at Lehman and he's familiar with this transaction. He was managing director at GE and was formerly in Citibank's workout group where he had extensive experience since approximately 1988.

He's been assigned to the representation of Lehman since September of 2008. In connection with the Fenway repo and the Fenway commercial paper program, he has reviewed the motion and informed himself of the relevant transaction as embodied in the various documents.

He would testify that the assets were repo'd to Fenway and that the goal of this motion is to be able to save the money that's associated with maintaining the structure; that in September of 2008, Fenway Funding issued commercial paper notes to LBHI and that LBHI is the current holder of those notes; that the proposed actions are intended to eliminate the expense and time delay associating with maintaining the programs; eliminating the administrative fees to Deutsche Bank, Hudson Castle and other third parties in connection with maintaining the repo and the commercial program; and enabling LBHI to access certain funds that are currently held at the Fenway

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structure in approximately a little over a million dollars.

He would testify that the transaction is done on the basis of arm's length negotiation with Fenway and that the goal would be to put LCPI in the position that it was prior to the time of the funding of the repo maintaining LBHI's interest in the notes.

Additionally, Your Honor, Mr. Fitts would testify that as a result of the transaction with JPMorgan Chase that we're able to undo the structure and that there are several other structures that hold real estate assets that now, as a result of the JPMorgan transaction are in the process of being unwound.

Mr. Fitts would further testify that this is a reasonable exercise of the debtors' business judgment to alleviate the expense and time delay associated with maintaining both the repo and the commercial paper program; that it was done -- that the transaction is fair and reasonable to the debtors under the circumstances; and that it was the product of protracted arm's length negotiation.

LBHI would indemnify Fenway and Hudson Castle with respect to certain activities related to the assets as modified by the supplement to the carve-out of the indemnity and the guaranty. In addition, they would pay approximately a million six in attorneys' fees to Fenway in connection with the amounts of money that they have expended.

Mr. Fitts would further testify that the concessions that have been made by LBHI and LCPI are far outweighed by the benefits that LBHI and LCPI would receive as a result of undoing the structure.

Your Honor, I don't think -- that would be the conclusion of his testimony.

THE COURT: Is there any objection to my receiving the proffer in evidence in support of the motion?

MR. O'KEEFE: Good morning, Your Honor. Sean O'Keefe appearing on behalf of the voluntary SunCal debtors. My only objection is to the extent that the testimony, counsel's characterization of testimony is inconsistent with what is reflected in the motion then I would seek the right to cross-examine Mr. Fitts because the characterization by counsel of certain elements of that transaction is directly contrary to what is reflected in the motion. And if that's the testimony then I would respectfully ask the Court to have Mr. Fitts take the stand on those limited issues.

THE COURT: If you wish to cross-examine, that's your right.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  O'KEEFE: Then I would ask the Court to call him to the stand.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, I'm not sure that anything in his testimony contradicted what's in the motion or what's in the transaction. And, frankly, Your Honor, this is a common

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theme in their objection which I, frankly, don't understand. It's our motion with Fenway. We can basically file a motion requesting for the Court to do various things. I'm not sure I understand what the objection is. I think we've clearly reflected what we want the motion to do, that we want it to preserve the integrity as between LCPI and LBHI. So I'm not sure what the nature of the objection is.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Well, at the moment, we're dealing with a very limited question which is whether the proffer of Mr.

Fitts' testimony is to be accepted as is or whether or not you want the right to cross-examine. You have the right to cross-examine as an objector regardless of your rationale. And if you want to have Mr. Fitts on the stand, ask him some questions, he's here. So we can have him come to the stand.

We don't have to have an argument about whether or not you have some basic right to object. You do. It doesn't matter what your objection is. You're a party in interest; you're objecting. I think I know what your objection's about. It's about having these loans come into the estate and be subject to the automatic stay and the SunCal litigation in California.

Isn't that right?

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, certainly that is our primary concern. And just to respond to counsel's comment, I, in no way, want to interfere with this transaction except in

the following limited respect. I understand --

THE COURT: Well, that means you do want to interfere the transaction.

MR. O'KEEFE: Well, Your Honor, not as stated in the motion. Not as stated in the motion. The motion states, "The parties will terminate the MRA". So the MRA is terminated. So this contention that a terminated contract can somehow give rise to liens which are provided for therein, that would be my issue. So if they're saying it's not terminated, that's not what's in their motion. They say the guaranty will be terminated. So we would simply ask them to acknowledge the quaranty is terminated. And that's the basis for their claims against LCPI. They also state the CP notes are terminated. That's right here in front of me on page 10. "The CP notes are terminated." This exchange, they state, is in full payment of the purchase price under the MRA. So that transaction is done; it's over. I think we can all agree you can't have a lien if there's no claim. You can't have a lien if there's no underlying lien documents.

THE COURT: Well, we're not arguing your objection right now. We're dealing with, as I said, a very narrow question. Do you want to examine Mr. Fitts? If so, we'll call him to the stand now. If you want to accept the proffer, we can accept the proffer with your rights reserved in terms of what you're arguing about and we can reserve that to argument.

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But that's what's currently in front of me.

MR. O'KEEFE: Well --

THE COURT: It's binary. We either have Mr. Fitts or we don't have Mr. Fitts as a witness.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, then we would -- we would reserve our rights. The only issue is I have a material concern about Your Honor making findings based upon that characterization of the testimony as opposed to what is before us in terms of their motion.

THE COURT: Well, you can certainly argue whatever you want to argue about the reasonable conclusions to be drawn from the record. And you're also free, if you wish, to call Mr. Fitts to the stand and ask him as many direct questions as you wish.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor --

THE COURT: If you want to simply reserve this to argument, that's fine, too. It's up to you.

MR. O'KEEFE: We will reserve it, Your Honor. We understand the standard. I agree they have a lot of discretion. And we're certainly not here to interfere with this transaction. We're not a claimant in this case. So we haven't asserted standing to get into the issue of the merits.

THE COURT: Oh. Then why don't you just sit down?

MR. O'KEEFE: I will, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If you acknowledge you don't have

standing --

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MR. O'KEEFE: Only in terms of the issue of their discretion and that transaction. But to the extent that those -- the assertion of those findings relative to the characterization of the transaction could affect my client then I did have concerns. And Your Honor is saying that you're inclined to approve the transaction, as I understand it, without making those findings.

THE COURT: No. I didn't say that. What I said was that if you have a concern about the proffer and wish to examine the witness in order to make a record that you view to be either more consistent with your understanding of the facts or more helpful to you in the argument you wish to make when we get into the legal argument phase of this, you're free to call the witness. That's the only thing we're talking about now.

MR. O'KEEFE: Very well, Your Honor. We will reserve the right for the following motion.

THE COURT: All right. So I take that as you're not calling Mr. Fitts. I don't have any questions of Mr. Fitts. I accept the proffer with such conclusions to be drawn from the proffer as will be determined following argument.

MR. O'KEEFE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, I'm glad Mr. O'Keefe brought up the question of standing. And the only reason I raise it is

because I did -- I'm kind of a newcomer to this whole situation. So I did look up to see if there had been any proofs of claim filed. I couldn't find any proofs of claim that had been filed by any of the SunCal debtors one way or another. So obviously, they filed a motion to lift stay. But I haven't been able to determine, in fact, what their standing is. And they certainly haven't filed a proof of claim in this proceeding.

(Pause)

MR. PEREZ: Just to continue, Your Honor, as it relates to the indication of bad faith, the committee has reviewed this transaction, has reviewed this transaction extensively. They have filed two documents in support of the transaction. There's no indication that there's bad faith. The testimony is that this has been subject of a long negotiation, arm's length negotiation with Fenway.

So, Your Honor, the main issue that has been raised by SunCal and what I think they simply ignore at every turn and for some reason it's a little bit of "gotcha" lawyering is that LCPI has always had the right to repurchase the loans. LBHI has always been the guarantor of the loans. LBHI has always held the commercial paper which is the economic -- which is part of the economic interest in the loan. Now that it's not subject to the JPMorgan pledge, they can deal with it. There has -- Fenway has consistently taken the position -- and I

think there are five instances that were cited in the papers where they've said we're just the middleman in this. We really don't have an economic interest because you have LCPI and LBHI on one side and LBHI on the other side.

so, Your Honor, when you boil this down to its essence, two things are happening. We're doing away with a costly structure, that is Fenway. We're doing away with that and it's not the only one that we're going to be doing away with because there were several of these. Second, we are doing everything possible, as is our fiduciary obligation in connection with the representation of twenty-three separate estates to maintain the economics of each — the integrity of the economics of each debtor. And in this case, LBHI paid for the commercial paper. They're the holder of the commercial paper. And they clearly will have an interest in those assets because those assets form part of the recovery in their estate.

So, Your Honor, I would request that the Court approve the motion. There's really been no -- no challenge to the debtors' business judgment. And I don't think there can be any real challenge to any bad faith associated with undoing this transaction. This has been going on for a long time. We have e-mails from Ms. Goldstein going back to January saying they've been wanting to get out -- and earlier, saying they've been wanting to get out of this. I mean, much longer, saying that they've been wanting to get out of the transaction. This is a

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cost saving measure and it effectively allows the debtors to deal with the assets. And half of the loans in Fenway have nothing to do with SunCal, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Perez, you said a little earlier in your presentation that you're new to this.

MR. PEREZ: Correct.

THE COURT: Now, you're not new to the bankruptcy case itself, obviously. You've been involved from the very beginning.

MR. PEREZ: I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When you say you're new to this, do you mean you're new to the ongoing hostilities between the SunCal debtors and the Lehman estates?

MR. PEREZ: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. To the extent that there is an allegation of bad faith in this transaction, it seems to me that it relates to the following. There is the suggestion by the SunCal debtors that one of the motivations for this transactions is to bring assets into the debtors' estates that are not now within the estate directly by virtue of the Fenway structure, and as a result, to have those assets subject to the automatic stay which would, in their view -- and I'm characterizing their view -- materially interfere with the prosecution of equitable subordination litigation pending in the bankruptcy court in Santa Ana, California. That's my

understanding of their view as to why this transaction may be suspect. What's your response to that?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, I have several responses to that. First of all, that is based on what I believe to be a false premise. LCPI has always had rights to those assets through the repurchase agreement. They've always had that right. If the Court looks at the Palmdale decision while the BAP panel never reached that issue because, remember, Your Honor, there are loans that LCPI has that are not in Fenway, that are SunCal loans. So we'll get to the issue of the automatic stay at the next hearing. But there are loans in SunCal -- SunCal loans that are not in Fenway. So while the BAP never reached that decision, it did say that LCPI might likely have an interest through the repurchase agreement. That's number one.

Number two, I think that the examiner's report is fully replete with references to the fact that these repo agreements were financings, that they were not sales. I mean, that Lehman used the repo transaction in order to provide financings.

Third, Your Honor, LBHI has always had an interest.

They're the ones that paid three billion dollars. They've always had an interest in these assets. They've never not had that interest.

THE COURT: I understand all that and I accept that

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argument. But they're saying that this is, in part, an effort to expand the scope of the automatic stay and the SunCal litigation to these assets. And they say that various statements were made on the record that ignore the Fenway structure. It was, if I'm understanding it correctly, representations made that there was property of the estate in the SunCal bankruptcy cases when, in fact, some of loans were within the Fenway structure. And to the extent that that's true, and I'm not saying that it is true because I don't know those facts, but undoing the structure is a way to cure that defect.

MR. PEREZ: Well, Your Honor, I'm not sure that I agree with that premise. I believe that -- and I haven't gone back and read every single transcript. I've certainly read most of the stuff that's been filed. But, Your Honor, to the extent that Lehman held these assets as loans on their books, even though they were repo'd to Fenway then I think that they would have every right to do that. And every indication based on the examiner's report, that's, in fact, what they did. So I'm not sure that there is any real deception that went on there.

Furthermore, Your Honor, let me make two other points.

The principal objector with seventy-five percent of the value has now stopped objecting. So we're really talking only about the smaller part of the claims. And, Your Honor, to the extent

that the Court somehow believes that there's some merit to that argument, which I don't believe there is --

THE COURT: I'm not suggesting --

MR. PEREZ: Okay.

THE COURT: -- that there is or there isn't. All I'm saying is that you're trying to get over the hurdle of this is in good faith. And one of the issues that you haven't really dealt with directly is what I've been talking about which is my characterization -- and I may have it wrong, by the way -- my characterization of what I believe to be embedded in the SunCal papers, namely, this is a device to improve Lehman's litigation position in California and that that may be one of the principal motivations for doing this deal.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, if as a result -- let me put it this way. If as a result of undoing the structure, the ownership of the assets is cleared up, then I think that's a salutary effect. I can't believe that would be in bad faith.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PEREZ: I mean, if as a result of doing the structure it's cleaned up, I can't understand why that would be in bad faith. What is it that it's in bad faith about? That's what I don't seem to understand.

THE COURT: All right. I think it's time to hear from the SunCal debtors and understand exactly from them what the problem is, if any.

And you speak softly and we have a fairly crowded courtroom. If you could -- you're close to me and I can hear you but please speak up so that everybody can hear you.

MR. O'KEEFE: Yes, Your Honor. Let me deal briefly with a few of counsel's comments. As far as Article III standing, you don't have to file a claim to have Article III standing. The reality is to the extent that what they're doing has an adverse effect on our case then we have standing to make an objection. Now, we have limited our issue to that part that affects our case.

And let me just tell you the sequence of events here that led us to the conclusion. And each sequential filing in this case has confirmed that fact. The transaction before the Court specifically states that the MRA, the master repurchase agreement, is being terminated. And just to step back from that, every repo from an economic perspective is, in effect, a secured transaction. It's a buy and sell that generates a yield between the buyer and seller. But the simple fact is that is an incredibly important market. That's how we move M1 and M2 on the money supply. So decisions were made twenty years ago that when they say it's a true sale, no matter what it looks like, it's a true sale. And this particular contract says it is a true sale. And there's twenty years of case law that says no matter what it looks like it's a true sale because that market says it's a true sale —

THE COURT: We are not arguing in the context of this motion to unwind the Fenway structure whether or not repos that function as financings are true sales. And the question that you are asserting has not been decided in this case and is not being decided now.

MR. O'KEEFE: Well, let me just deal with the issue of this transaction. The transaction in the motion says that the master repurchase agreement is being terminated. That's where the backup lien rights were vested in Fenway. And basically, the contract says this is a true sale but if for any reason it's broken, we continue to have a lien right to protect ourselves in the same way as you have a lessor saying that in a lease.

But the contract before Your Honor -- the motion before Your Honor says that contract is being extinguished. It says the guaranty that Lehman Brothers issued in favor of LCPI to back up their repurchase obligation is being extinguished. It says that the CP notes are being extinguished. It says that the VFN, or the variable funding note, is being extinguished. Every element of that transaction is being extinguished. And it says this is in full performance.

pleadings, the development of the following argument.

Notwithstanding the fact that the guaranty goes away, there's a subrogation based upon an extinguished guaranty.

Now, we then see in the pleading and in subsequent

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Notwithstanding the fact that the MRA is gone, we say there's a lien that they're taking based on the MRA against the sold loans that are being acquired by LCPI. Transactionally, it doesn't make any sense. We then point out in our papers, wait a minute here. There is no reference to a financing -- a 364 financing in this motion. But you're referencing debt that LCPI is purporting incurring and liens that it's purporting giving to secure a debt which is not referenced in the motion. So when you see the sequence of events, they then file a supplement and said, oh well, notwithstanding the fact what we said in the motion, we're reserving rights and somehow or another there are these follow on liens which weren't discussed or could survive under the transaction that we've enunciated before the Court.

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So at that point, it confirmed what was initially a suspicion. And now they've admitted that they will assert that Lehman Brothers stay a party that has -- doesn't own the loans, has never owned the loans, has never had a lien on the loans, will now acquire a lien based upon an extinguished contract, based upon a guaranty that's extinguished, based upon a transaction that is fully performed and paid.

So when we look at that sequence of events, we see that there appears to be an underlying objective to insert LBHI into a transaction and to create lien rights that really can have no existence under the transaction that they presented

before the Court.

So SunCal's objective is simply to do its own reorganization. And I'll address this in the next motion. We don't, in any way, want to get involved in Lehman's case. We haven't filed a claim. We haven't appeared here except as necessary. But when someone files a motion that presents what appears to be a clear --

THE COURT: By the way, one of the issues here is that you haven't appeared here enough, that you chose to absent yourself in Santa Ana taking actions that were, as confirmed by the BAP panel, in violation of the stay. So maybe one of the problems is you haven't been here enough.

MR. O'KEEFE: Well, Your Honor, I'm more than willing to address that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No. You don't need to. It's an aside.

But I'm not going to let an aside like that go without comment.

Just finish your argument.

MR. O'KEEFE: My point, Your Honor, is the motion describes a transaction for the extinguishment of the MRA, for the extinguishment of the underlying transaction so that there would be no basis for a follow on lien by LBHI. So our concern was they were designing this to get back into the SunCal cases in California. And on that basis, we objected.

Insofar as the issue of counsel's characterization of a tentative settlement that's reached with the trustee debtors,

seventy-five percent of the value, obviously, there's no evidence before the Court with respect to that. What I would say --

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THE COURT: The evidence is the withdrawal of their objection. They've withdrawn their objection and did so last evening. And I accept the representation of counsel that discussions are underway. Those are not before the Court. The only thing that's happened is that you're now the lone objector.

MR. O'KEEFE: Well, Your Honor, it's -- I think it's -- the voluntary debtors are the loan objectors. And as we'll deal with in the next motion, the reason why that settlement was possible is because of the pursuit of litigation in California, but for that --

THE COURT: That's not before me right now. The question before me -- and I understand some of what you're arguing. But I will tell you that some of what you've said I find confusing. I don't believe that there is anything in the motion before me that requires me to make any findings as to the consequences in the SunCal bankruptcy of my unwinding the structure. So part of what I don't understand is why you're spending all this time arguing about those consequences.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, with that characterization,

I'm more than willing to sit down. I just wanted to make sure,

Your Honor, that in connection with the next motion, I didn't

prejudice any rights in this motion. Otherwise, I wouldn't have said anything. But I appreciate Your Honor's clarification in that regard.

THE COURT: Okay. I might -- let me ask Mr. Perez, have I said it correctly? Is it correct that there's nothing about my unwinding the Fenway structure in accordance with the amended order that you have proposed that necessarily impacts the characterization of anything in the SunCal bankruptcy case?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, I think that's correct, Your Honor. I believe the -- once the transaction is unwound, we'll be in a position -- we'll be in the position that we find ourselves. But I don't think you're making any finding with respect to the SunCal and what our position is in the SunCal case.

THE COURT: All right. With that clarification, maybe the objection for the time being fades away. And I think it's time to hear from the creditors' committee particularly as it relates to their review of the transaction and their reservation of rights with respect to certain parties, notably, Hudson Castle and the Fenway parties.

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, Your Honor. Dennis O'Donnell, Milbank Tweed Hadley & McCloy on behalf of the official creditors' committee. Your Honor, as Mr. Perez said, we have spent a lot of time with this motion on several different levels. Just as a preliminary matter, in terms of business

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judgment, we think that -- we're totally convinced that the business judgment of the debtors here makes sense.

There are, I think, two business purposes. One is to simply making the management of the loans easier. I mean, we can speak to that from the context of transactions we've been involved in with respect to Fenway loans where the extra level of having Fenway involved made things much more complicated and time consuming. So there is that business purpose.

The second business purpose is simply to confirm the ownership of these loans in LCPI which is significant for lots of purposes, one of which might have some consequence in the SunCal proceeding, but it has other purposes as well. So to the extent we're looking for a business purpose here, there are several fairly compelling business purposes separate and apart from whatever the SunCal debtors have to say.

We did look at the motion on other levels as well.

And our particular focus from the get-go was on the actual nature and structure of the transaction and the parties involved. And specifically, the involvement of Hudson Castle.

Even before the audit call that appeared in the Times a few weeks ago appeared, we had been asking questions about the nature of the transaction, the intents of the transaction, how it was put together, how it unfolded. That article provoked us to look even harder at that relationship. And subsequent to that, we spent a two-week period talking to the debtors and

talking directly to Hudson Castle and its counsel trying to get a better understanding of the relationship between Hudson Castle and Lehman and precisely how the Fenway structure was put together and modified over the summer of '08.

That investigation is ongoing. We haven't had all our questions answered yet. But the ones we have answered have convinced us that we have no reason to oppose the current motion. And that's the case because the releases provided to Fenway and Hudson Castle in this motion are very limited. had already started the process of limiting those releases. But subsequent to further investigation, we narrowed them further. And all that's getting released at this point is any claims arising out of -- and Ms. Goldstein can correct me if I'm incorrect on this -- but, basically speaking, not the specific language, any claims arising out of the administration or management or origination of the underlying loan collateral -- which we believe Hudson Castle likely had nothing to do with. All claims relating to the actual structure of the Fenway transaction and Hudson Castle's involvement in it are being preserved for future investigation. And with that understanding and our understanding and acceptance of the business judgment here, we believe the motion should be granted by the Court.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Is there anyone else who wishes to be heard in connection with this?

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MR. MILLER: Good morning, Your Honor. I'll be very brief. My name is Skip Miller. I'm the litigation attorney for the SunCal debtors. I, obviously -- and I'm not a bankruptcy lawyer. I obviously don't want my lawsuit, my equitable subordination lawsuit encumbered or made any more difficult than it already is by virtue of this compromise motion. That's my only concern. The exact questions that Your Honor asked at the beginning of the hearing are my concerns as well. Other than that, we don't have any objection or reservation.

This tentative settlement from the trustee's side, Mr. Lobel's side, is great news to us. If it sticks, if it's good -- I don't know the details of it. But this is obviously something that has grown out of my lawsuit, my equitable subordination lawsuit. And I want to just be able to continue with it in Santa Ana before Judge Smith not in any way, shape or form intruding on the stay or the jurisdiction of this Court. And that's our position.

THE COURT: Let me just ask you one question.

MR. MILLER: Sure.

THE COURT: Who do you represent in that litigation?

MR. MILLER: I represent all of the debtors, the voluntary and involuntary debtors -- the trustee debtors and the voluntary debtors as special litigation counsel.

THE COURT: And as special litigation counsel, you

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heard for the first time this morning that the trustee has worked out something that may result in a settlement of at least that party a lawsuit, is that correct?

MR. MILLER: No. I spoke to Mr. Lobel about it last Friday. And we've been discussing it. But I have not seen the term sheet yet and I don't know the nitty gritty of the details of it. So -- but he called me on Friday and we had a conversation about it.

THE COURT: I don't want to get into the specifics of it. It will either, as you say, stick or it won't.

Presumably, it will stick. And at least that part of the litigation goes away.

MR. MILLER: I mean, what I heard sounded okay. I just need to see -- you know, the devil is in the details.

And, you know, it's about half the case. It's the involuntary debtors, the trustee debtors. We still have to deal with the other half of the case. And we're working hard on it. And my lawsuit, quite frankly, is the driver of all of it.

THE COURT: Well, I know that's your perspective. I don't know if it's true or not. And I'm not approving your fee so it doesn't matter.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MILLER: Appreciate it.

MR. PEREZ: If the opposition is withdrawn, I'll sit

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down, Your Honor. Otherwise, I've got a couple of comments to make.

THE COURT: I think there's no one -- well, let me find out. Is there anyone else who has a comment about this pending motion? Apparently not. Mr. Perez?

MR. PEREZ: Yeah. Just a couple, three comments, Your Honor. Number one, one of our exhibits is a letter going back to January of this year where we informed the SunCal debtors that LBHI had an interest in these assets through the CP notes. I mean, there's no question about it. The record is clear. This is not anything new or different.

And furthermore, Your Honor, our motion clearly contained a full reservation of rights of the debtor so that we wouldn't affect the distribution among the various debtors' estates. And that's precisely what we're trying to do. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Having heard the argument presented by the debtors, the support of the creditors' committee and the opposition by the SunCal voluntary debtors, which appears to the Court to have been more in the nature of a reservation of right as to the potential consequences in the SunCal bankruptcy case in California to approval of the unwinding of the structure, I am satisfied that sufficient business justification has been presented to approve the motion and that the undoing of the structure results in a number of claimed

benefits to the estate including the elimination of certain costs and the preservation of the rights of separate debtors so that the distribution rights of those creditors looking to particular members of the Lehman corporate family will unaffected by the approval of a settlement.

I'll entertain an appropriate order.

MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Should I tender the order now or --

THE COURT: At the end of the hearing.

MR. PEREZ: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, the next matter on the docket is the motion to lift stay.

(Pause)

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MR. O'KEEFE: Good morning again, Your Honor. Sean O'Keefe appearing on behalf of the SunCal debtors, the voluntary debtors. Your Honor, I'm a Chapter 11 reorganization lawyer and my objective is simply to reorganize the cases that I have been assigned to. In the current context in California, it's an inherently difficult process because this is a large land case and we are facing the largest property value of the clients since 1930. We also have a substantial secured creditor. The overlaying variable on that is that there is a litigation ongoing with that secured creditor. But our objective is not in any way to do anything other than to reorganize under Chapter 11 in our case. And I can't emphasize that enough.

Insofar as the characteriz --1 2 THE COURT: Can I break in and ask a question? MR. O'KEEFE: Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Are you personally involved in the appeal 4 of the BAP decision to the Ninth Circuit? 5 MR. O'KEEFE: Yes, I am. I'm the principal lawyer, 6 7 Your Honor. THE COURT: Are you the lawyer of record? 8 MR. O'KEEFE: Yes. 9 THE COURT: And what's the time horizon of briefing 10 and adjudication in the Ninth Circuit? 11 12 MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, my recollection now is briefing is complete. But they don't tell you when they will 13 set oral argument or if they're going to have oral argument. 14 It's entirely possible that could take months or as much as 15 nine months. So I just finished two appeals. And as a general 16 17 rule, it takes a significant period of time. So I don't exactly know when they're going to set oral argument or whether 18 they're going to rule simply on the papers. But they haven't 19 provided us that. 20 THE COURT: Now, I take it that it's your position on 21 22 behalf of the voluntary SunCal debtors that the BAP panel got it wrong when the BAP concluded that the SunCal debtors needed 2.3 to come to this court to obtain stay relief in order to 24

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prosecute the equitable subordination litigation in the

bankruptcy court in California. Is that right?

MR. O'KEEFE: No, Your Honor. That -- there is no question in my mind that the home bankruptcy court determines the scope and application of the stay, as the BAP said, in the final resolution. So, for example, there was just a case, it's a published decision, where the Supreme Court in New York made a decision regarding whether or not the stay applied in that particular case. Every Court that confronts the stay has to make a determination does the stay apply on these facts.

THE COURT: Yeah. But I'm trying to understand whether or not in appealing the BAP decision, you're arguing that the BAP got it wrong when the BAP concluded that Judge Smith got it wrong when she concluded that you could properly prosecute equitable subordination litigation against the Lehman debtors without first obtaining stay relief here.

MR. O'KEEFE: Not the procedural issue but the substantive issue. Basically, our position is -- is consistent with what we read to be the law in this circuit. And in the Ninth Circuit, but for that one case, that the pursuit of an equitable subordination action whether through a contested matter or through an adversary proceeding is deemed defensive and consequently that does not violate the stay.

The second issue as to who gets the final say on whether the stay applies, we absolutely agree that the home bankruptcy court makes that decision. So now we have a

circumstance, we believe -- and we have absolute confidence that the BAP will be reversed. We think Judge Markell's decision states the law.

THE COURT: Are you saying you have absolute confidence that the BAP will be reversed?

MR. O'KEEFE: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, Your Honor. I just think that --

THE COURT: That's an unbelievable statement to make on the public record.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, the -- it is a decision which we think is directly contrary to the authorities of that circuit and we don't think that it will stand both jurisdictionally and substantively.

But we agree -- we agree, Your Honor, that if the determination of whether the stay applies in the final determination -- and that's what the BAP said. And the final determination is Your Honor. So we absolutely agree. So, for example, Lehman had the right to come back here and say there's this determination and we think it's in error. And had Your Honor said I think so, too, then that's it. We're stumped. There's no question there. We operated from that point going forward because Lehman raised the issue -- Lehman raised the issue with Judge Smith. Lehman filed the motion for relief from stay and said, Judge, we're making a motion under (d)(2) and (d)(3) that says this reorganization automatically fails

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because our stay prevents them from subordinating our claims. Faced with that argument, Judge Smith said, well, that's not the law in this circuit. And also we have the Meddium (ph.) decision and Your Honor's decision in Shinsei. And maybe we are misreading that. But --

THE COURT: I think you are reading the Shinsei decision.

MR. O'KEEFE: And that's entirely possible, Your Honor. But I do believe that Judge Smith's decision based on their argument, and it was in response to their argument, she said I see, under (d)(2), an ability to reorganize pursuant to which they can seek to subordinate your claims. And on that basis, we proceeded. So they raised the issue and she ruled on it.

Now the BAP took that issue up -- and they didn't seek to set aside the order denying motion for relief from stay.

They appealed just that narrow ruling, that issue of law, as to whether or not the stay was affected by an equitable subordination action, whether that was offensive or defensive.

Prior to that point in time, we believe the law was clear that it was defensive. They view it, the BAP did, as offensive.

But --

THE COURT: That's consistent with Judge Gonzalez' decision in the Enron case as well.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, I think the correct

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statement of the law is what was stated in the Meddium decision because I think what the Court is saying is, look, if you come to a case, we have to be able to determine the priority of your claim. And that's really what's going on here. Integral to our reorganization effort, we have to deal with the claims that they filed in our case. Conceptually, I think we can all agree that we could have objected to their claim, raised an unclean hands defense and a recoupment defense and, on the basis of those equitable affirmative defenses, sought subordination.

THE COURT: I understand --

MR. O'KEEFE: It's just that --

THE COURT: I understand your position on that. But one of the issues here is that through other counsel, in November of 2008, the SunCal debtors brought a motion for stay relief here which I denied without prejudice. It was very obvious, I think, to anybody who was present in court, including your partner, that one of the problems with the original motion was that overly broad, it didn't seek particularized relief. And from the very beginning of the SunCal bankruptcy, it was apparent that SunCal needed to deal with Lehman Brothers. I made it very clear that I would entertain other motions for stay relief or stipulations that the parties might enter into relating to stay relief.

But nothing happened. Except in January of 2009, I was involved in an emergency hearing, I believe it was on a

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Friday afternoon, New York time, seeking to enforce the stay because, in effect, your debtors were treating this Court as if it had no say in the matter. Ultimately, I made some threatening noises on the record, and the record speaks for itself, that there might well be sanctions for a willful violation of the automatic stay. And until now, the SunCal debtors have absented themselves from this court. That's one of the reasons why I interjected earlier in your argument on the Fenway motion about your not having been here except when you needed to be here. I think you needed to be here a lot sooner. And I'd like an explanation as to why you haven't been here sooner.

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MR. O'KEEFE: The first thing is, Your Honor, to the extent that we have engaged in any course of conduct that was offensive to this Court or that affected the stay, we sincerely apologize. That was not our point. To the contrary, I've been practicing bankruptcy law in twenty-five years -- for twenty-five years and nobody has ever accused me of violating the stay.

What happened in this circumstance was, Your Honor, we moved for -- the circumstance you're referencing -- and I'll just go back. Twenty years ago, I had a case, and it was only one in my whole career, where we had two cases, two debtors, who were looking at each other saying well, my stay applies and your stay applies. And we went to Mr. Klee (ph.) and Mr.

Tweester (ph.) because there were no cases anywhere on the issue that confronted that circumstance and said well, what happens, who has primacy. And their response was the Code doesn't work very well under those circumstances.

Well, since then, we've had more input from the case law. But the truth of the matter is, Your Honor, we've never run into this circumstance before. And insofar as that hearing you're referring to, we moved the use of cash collateral in that case and that was the issue that Your Honor is speaking to. And Your Honor told us I think that violates the stay and we withdrew that motion. The reason why we filed that motion is because there was another pending Lehman case, LB Rep, something or other, and it was represented by the same counsel. And the trustee in that case moved for the use of cash collateral and there was no stay assertion.

Now, going all the way back to the first motion for relief from stay, Your Honor is absolutely correct. And I wasn't involved in that. That motion was early in this case. And it basically was this blanket prayer for relief. I don't really understand why that motion was filed in that structure particularly given the fact that this was early in this case. It was going to be denied. It should have been more focused and Your Honor made that clear.

But insofar as that particular issue, the motion for use of cash collateral, Your Honor made your thoughts clear on

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that and we withdrew the motion. And that was very difficult in a Chapter 11 to operate without the use of cash collateral particularly since the party who controlled the cash collateral or alleged that they controlled it was trying to crush our case. The next thing that happened in time, Your Honor, is they raised the issue before Judge Smith. They filed the motion for relief from stay saying our stay thwarts their case. You cannot succeed. You might as well give us relief from stay to foreclose on everything because they can't reorganize, period, because of our stay. That was the argument. It was a (d) (2) and a (d) (3) argument.

In response to that, we presented -- and in response to that, we presented our arguments and our case law saying that the stay didn't apply, that this was a defensive act and we could subordinate their claims. And the claims objection in priority determinations are traditionally to the extent they just affect the claim deemed defensive. And Judge Smith specifically ruled on that. It was only within the protection of that ruling that we proceeded. Now, Your Honor, they had the option to come to you and say, look, we think this is wrong. And whatever Your Honor said, that's the law. That's it. We agree. There's no dispute. But they didn't do that. In fact, thereafter, they affirmatively represented to Judge Smith over and over again the stay doesn't apply. In fact, I will tell you that I went to court once to complain that the

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motion -- the agreement we entered into -- because when Your Honor said we couldn't move for the use of cash collateral, we had to enter into a very onerous financing agreement. And what was discovered after the fact is that they didn't hold the lien or even the claim. And so, when we went in again, I said you know, there's something unfair about this. They invoked the stay with respect to a loan and a lien they don't hold and now I'm stuck with this onerous financing agreement which they should never have had in the first place because that's not their lien.

At that point, Mr. Pachulski, an exceptional lawyer, jumps up and scolds me in front of Judge Smith and says that stay has not been an issue in this case for months. And that's in their disclosure statement.

So maybe it was incorrect for us to rely on Judge Smith's ruling. But they invoked that issue. responded and ruled. And we, in reliance on that, went forward. And they could have come to Your Honor and said Your Honor has the final say and we agree. There's no dispute. they didn't do that. They said the stay does not apply over and over again. And it's in their own pleadings.

So to the extent that we have proceeded in a manner that's procedurally inappropriate, we apologize. That was not our intent. We thought we were doing the right thing. And I have to tell you, Your Honor, I'm a debtor moving for relief

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from stay. That just seems -- I mean, it's just a new thing for me and for everybody out there. There just isn't a lot of case law on this.

THE COURT: Mr. O'Keefe, I understand your position.

But here's the concern that I have and it's actually the flipside of the argument that you were making in the context of the unwinding of the Fenway Capital commercial paper program.

And that's the question of good faith. I couldn't have been clearer in January of 2009 that this was the Court that you needed to come to for purposes of getting stay relief, in that instance, relating to the use of cash collateral.

But it's now May of 2010. It's quite a long while after that. And one of the concerns I have is that Judge Smith and I are players in a cross-country game of gaming the system, of using courts to your particular purpose in order to gain strategic advantage. And speaking for myself, I don't like that. I suspect that Judge Smith would say the same thing if she were here.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, all I can do is apologize. The reality is there was a ruling; we did rely on that. They did have their procedural remedies. Maybe in retrospect that was not the right thing to do but rather to take that and immediately come back here. And in retrospect, given Your Honor's insight, that's what I would do.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question. Assuming that

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you are successful in the Ninth Circuit whenever that happens, what's the consequence of that successful prosecution of the appeal of the BAP decision to the Ninth Circuit? What happens then? Does it moot my need to decide the pending motion?

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, I don't think it does. And this is just my analysis of the law. Essentially, the BAP was correct in one respect, that, procedurally, to the extent that there is a final determination who trumps everybody insofar as the determination relative to the scope and application of the stay, it is the home bankruptcy court. So if you make a determination with respect to that issue, then our only recourse is to appeal. That's it. That's the only option we have.

The mechanical -- the effect of the BAP being overruled is there is a case in the Ninth Circuit which determines that a particular course of action in isolation -- and again, they didn't appeal the merits of the order denying the motion for relief from stay. And subsequently, we brought to them they didn't even own these loans so the motion shouldn't have been brought in the first place. So that's our jurisdictional issue. But if -- and we believe the Ninth Circuit will reverse this, even if just on jurisdictional grounds to say why are you here. The motion shouldn't have been brought, the appeal wasn't valid. It's all vacated.

But what we think will happen is we'll clarify the law

in our circuit. And that's really, at this point, what we're 1 trying to do. Insofar as your determination, the reality 2 issue, Your Honor, we have no dispute that to the extent the 3 stay applies, the home bankruptcy court gets to say it applies. 4 And you trump everybody else. And at that point it's solely --5 THE COURT: I'm asking you a slightly different 6 7 question. And you may have answered it and I just didn't fully understand the answer. If you are successful in the Ninth 8 Circuit, would you be able to prosecute the litigation against 9 the Lehman debtors for equitable subordination in the 10 11 bankruptcy court in Santa Ana without obtaining stay relief here? That's a yes or no question. 12 MR. O'KEEFE: Under Baldwin-United, yes, Your Honor --13 THE COURT: In that case --14 MR. O'KEEFE: -- unless --15 THE COURT: -- then the Ninth Circuit adjudication 16 could moot the pending motion here, correct? 17 18 MR. O'KEEFE: If Your Honor --THE COURT: That's a yes or no question. 19 MR. O'KEEFE: It would depend upon the ruling, Your 20 Honor. 21 THE COURT: That's a yes, no or I don't know. 22 23 MR. O'KEEFE: I would say yes, if it's before the ruling. Yes, because if they decide that the BAP is overruled, 24 then at this point, Judge Smith's ruling with concurrent 25

jurisdiction, but not final -- Your Honor gets the trumper, we agree with that -- every Court has the right to determine whether the stay applies. So if she determines the stay doesn't apply and nobody comes back here then that's the law of our case and we proceed on that basis.

The -- so it would be a timing issue. Now, on the other hand, if Your Honor were to determine the stay doesn't apply, okay, then the Ninth Circuit would potentially -- someone could argue it's an Amwell (ph.), maybe that moots that issue because the home bankruptcy court has ruled it doesn't apply. We were not -- we want that decision vacated for a lot of reasons.

But I think that would be the result. So I think it's a timing issue. And I don't mean to be evasive, Your Honor, but -- I mean, the bottom line is we do need a resolution and we're looking to Your Honor to give us that.

I would note that subordination -- basically, dealing with these claims, a lien priority dispute, is integral to the plan of reorganization. It's going to be very difficult for us to reorganize without resolving the claims against the estate. At this point, Your Honor, all the folks, the defendants, are all nondebtors, all nondebtors. This motion -- this transaction is bringing them, they believe, back into that case. Now, what Judge Smith did was say, okay. I agree. The BAP controls; LCPI has to leave. So she dismissed them;

they're gone. There are no debtors in the litigation. The issue is do they get, through this transaction, to just come right around and buy a claim, in effect, go right back to Judge Smith and say I'm sorry, we're here again. We still get to thwart the litigation which has a material adverse effect on my ability to confirm a Chapter 11 plan. And that's really in our mind what's going on here because they're all nondebtors.

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Now, the whole argument, Your Honor, that we're the aggressor in this -- Your Honor, there's only ten lawyers at Winthrop Couchot. And only two and a half, on a good day, can work on this case. These folks have hundreds of them. These are the two largest bankruptcy firms in the United States. I'm working seven days a week, get up at 6:00 on a Saturday morning and they have unlimited resources. So if the concept is that I'm kicking them around like a can, that's not happening. It is absolutely to the vice versa.

THE COURT: You can put this on your website, it's good for marketing.

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, the merits of the claim that LBHI stay will apply premised upon the contention that they're going to attach a lien to the loans. And I've already gone through that. They stated in their motion, the MRA is gone, and that's the basis for the lien. They state that the guarantee is terminated. They state that the CP notes are terminated. So this is some sort of leap-springing lien that I

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don't understand. And it's a lender of a lender. That is too indirect for the stay to apply.

And, also, to the extent that that's their design. You shouldn't be able to buy into a piece of litigation that's going on in a bankruptcy court and ten stand up and say you know what, I knew it was happening, but I'm here and you're stayed. That's just something wrong with that.

Your Honor, we've had a back and forth relative to whether or not a subordination action is subject to the automatic stay. We can all agree that a claim objection is not subject to automatic stay. And a claim objection can effectuate the complete disallowance of a claim. If the claim is disallowed the lien goes away.

What we're trying to do is to subordinate to the extent necessary to deal with the creditors who they've created by authorizing work. We don't think that is subject to the stay. Your Honor may have a different opinion. But if that's the case, I would simply say to Your Honor that it's very difficult to do a reorganization if you can't deal with claims and liens against your estate.

So conceptually both cases should be able to proceed.

And Your Honor should be able to fashion, and I note that the creditors' committee, although they object to this, say as a secondary position that Your Honor could have a reporting system or other controls that would assure that your case was

not affected. But it can be that a grader or a framer in California doesn't get paid and the creditors in this case gets paid. There has to be a medium where they both can proceed.

The problem that we have from a balance of the harms perspective, and basically our orientation under Sonnax was, these huge properties are sitting there. Every weekend I drive passed one. And it is this giant expanse of land with dust blowing around in the midst of a city. And there are fire issues, there are flood issues, there are dust issues. We can't solve that problem until we deal with this claim. So delay has a material affect on our asset and theirs. Nobody gains by delay. This is not a solution, it is simply a -- in our estimation an issue of litigation leverage. The pricing of a future settlement, and that's not a basis -- that is not a harm for them. But it is a severe harm for us. I don't know that we don't have relief from stay.

THE COURT: All right. Let me just see if we can accelerate through the rest of your argument. Because we've been going at this for a long time, and we have a very full courtroom still.

MR. O'KEEFE: I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No, you have nothing to apologize for. But as you point out you're not exactly a party-in-interest here.

MR. O'KEEFE: Well --

THE COURT: You're a party-in-interest, representing the interest of the SunCal debtors and I appreciate that. But I think we need to move it along.

MR. O'KEEFE: Then I would simply submit to the Court as we've gone through in our briefs, that to the extent the stay applies, to the extent that Your Honor determines that it does apply, Your Honor should lift the stay to the extent necessary to allow the action to proceed.

One of the points that Mr. Miller made was there is a settlement. Your Honor, this case will settle. I can't guarantee that for sure. But the reality is there is a dynamic here, the parties where they initially weren't talking, now they are talking. The truth of the matter is, the stay will just cause delay, it will shift litigation leverage and it isn't a solution.

So we have addressed the Sonnax factors, we are asking for limited relief from stay. To the extent that we've offended the Court I sincerely apologize, that was certainly not our intent. We thought we were doing the right thing.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. O'KEEFE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Apparently Mr. Miller is going to be

brief.

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MR. MILLER: Be very brief. Learning more about bankruptcy law and bankruptcy stays than I ever knew before.

Your Honor, I just want to very briefly, because I think it's been well addressed. I just want to answer Your Honor's question about, you know, why didn't you come back sooner? And this is from my perspective as a trial lawyer, a litigation lawyer, not a bankruptcy lawyer.

In March of '09, Judge Smith -- I was there, they moved for relief from stay so they could foreclose. And Judge Smith in her order, I'm quoting, says "that her court has concurrent jurisdiction to determine the scope or applicability of the automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. 362(a)." And she said "the automatic stay arising from the bankruptcy case of Lehman Commercial Paper does not apply to any proceeding to subordinate the claim of Lehman Commercial Paper and/or to the transfer of the lien," so forth and so on.

So, you know, we won, we thought we were golden, and to the extent we should have come back here — this is my take on it, we should have come back here with this order since I gather from my lesson this morning this Court has the final say on the debtor before this Court's stay. We probably should have come back here with this order. And to the extent we didn't, we're sorry.

The BAP then reversed at the end of the year. And when the BAP reversed we had this ruling from Judge Smith that LCPI had sold the loans to Fenway, all of them. So it didn't seem like LCPI was part of the case anymore, or that the stay

was implicated.

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Then we get this compromise motion, and we say whoa, this compromise motion brings LCPI and Lehman entities back into the picture, we better fire up our motion for relief from stay. So here we are, okay. Here we are. And to the extent we should have done it sooner, we should have done it sooner. But there was no intent, at least from my perspective, to ever avoid or evade the jurisdiction of Your Honor, and, Your Honor, the stay in this court. Okay, so that's number one.

Number two, very briefly. My ultimate -- I'm representing the debtors, but my ultimate clients are, like Mr. O'Keefe said; the grading contractor, the drywall, the guy that does the sidewalks, the retaining walls, they're all in California, all the documents are in California. We filed our lawsuit in January of '09. We've virtually completed document discovery. Mr. Lobel's been working real hard, and I'm hoping this settlement sticks for part of the estates, frankly. hoping it seeps over to the other estates, if we can work that through. I'm working with him and with his office, and it's going to take a lot more work, but I don't want to change the playing field. And that's why we're here, Your Honor. to be able to maintain the playing field as it is right now. I've got my lawsuit, we're litigating equitable subordination. I'm beginning to think they think we have a pretty good case based on what I'm hearing on this settlement that Mr. Lobel's

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been negotiating, but, you know, I'll put that on my website or something.

THE COURT: No, I suggest you don't do that.

MR. MILLER: I just want to be able to keep it going and not have to go back to California and say well, we're going to try the case there against the nondebtors, because there's no stay implicated. But then we've got to take some of the same creditors and come back to Your Honor, and basically retry the same case and do it twice. And that's exactly -- I was reading the papers on the plane, in a footnote that's exactly what they say they -- that's exactly what they suggest. They suggest that they could have requested that the entire equitable subordination be tried before this Court, but they're not. They just want the LCPI piece here and I guess the nondebtor piece in California. That doesn't make any sense. That is -- I think that's gaming the system. That's just a litigation tactic, it's clever, very smart lawyers. But it's just repetitious, duplicative.

I'm sure this Court is, you know, very, very busy. I know Judge Smith is very busy, because I've spent half of my life there over the last year. And I would just request Your Honor to enter relief to the extent it's necessary so that we can do it all in California.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

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MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, Alfredo Perez. A couple of comments.

I hear counsel saying that they believe that the home court has the last say on the automatic stay. Unfortunately, I believe that their actions really don't support that.

And, in fact, Your Honor, if the Court looks at the equitable subordination claim, one of the predicate acts, if you will, to the liability for equitable subordination is -- are improper attempt to enforce the automatic stay before this Court. So it's completely -- this pleading completely belies the mea culpas that we've heard this morning.

Second, Your Honor, as it relates to whether the stay apply, I don't believe that there's any question but that the stay does apply. The BAP found that the stay applies, in connection with their equitable subordination claim. I mean, what they really want to do, is they really want to strip our lien. It's not the situation that you had before Judge Drain, where you're reordering priorities. And I read Shinsei three times and the Court basically says under these circumstances involving Japanese law, it's limited to these facts. I don't think that's a broad ruling that equitable subordination is defensive in every ruling. Judge Gonzalez's ruling in Enron says it's affirmative. So I don't believe that there's any question about the fact that the stay does apply.

Now, let me address what I believe is the key Sonnax

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factors, and that is balancing of the harm. Your Honor, at this point -- and we could have, by the way, I'll take up Mr. Miller's point. I mean, we could have requested that the whole thing be moved here. And as a practical matter, we didn't think that was appropriate because, first of all, in view of this Court's docket and the fact that it's basically their claim. So we didn't think that was appropriate.

But we also don't think it's appropriate for the stay to be lifted at this time. There may be an appropriate time for the stay to be lifted. But there are probably three or four -- what I think are very compelling reasons why the stay shouldn't be lifted.

The first one is, Your Honor, we need to see the settlement through. We need to see what ends up at the end of the day. Now, there are -- there has been LCPI loans that weren't in Fenway, that have always been the subject of the stay regardless of the Fenway deal. So we really need to see that settlement through.

THE COURT: I think you mean what the Ninth Circuit does.

MR. PEREZ: What the Ninth Circuit does, I think you're -- and I think Your Honor's play was absolutely upright.

And, frankly, if I was in Mr. O'Keefe's shoes I probably would

have done the same top dance in response to your question.

Because I think the answer based on their papers is yes. It

would moot it. I mean, that's basically what they were telling

you. Yes, if you read their papers, that's what they said.

Number three, Your Honor, I mean we are regardless of whatever anybody says, at a critical time in this case. I mean, filed a plan, we filed a disclosure statement, going to file the motion to approve the disclosure statement hopefully this Friday. That's one of the things I'm going to do when I get back. And we're going to prosecute the plan. And it's going to take a while, but we're affirmatively going to prosecute the plan.

And to the extent that we are able to resolve the thing with seventy-five percent of the value, I think that's -- that's going to instruct a lot better as to how the balance gets resolved. And continuing to litigate in my mind doesn't -- I mean, it's great for Mr. Miller to come up here and take credit, you know, for something that he learned about on Friday, that's terrific. But the fact of the matter is is that despite those efforts, I mean we are trying to reach resolution. We're trying to reach a resolution with all our constituencies, that's not something that we take lightly.

I mean, if our goal was to litigate, Your Honor, as the Court well knows, you know we could be here 24/7, you know,

That's number one.

until we're both very old. And that's not our goal. I mean, our goal is to try to resolve these matters as expeditiously as possible. And I think we are making progress.

So, Your Honor, at a very minimum I would request that the Court defer the stay. I think the Court should deny at this time, without prejudice, and let them resurge their motion.

And, by the way, Your Honor, the thought that they can't craft a plan that they do come back here and say this is our plan, we'll set up a litigation trust, we'll do whatever. I mean, that's what people -- that's what people normally do. And come to Your Honor and say you know, we'll -- we want the stay lifted so we can prosecute this plan, this sets up the litigation trust. I don't see any reason why something -- and basically the Court had invited them to do that. And they haven't done it.

So for all those reasons, Your Honor, we think the motion should be denied.

THE COURT: Is there anything more?

MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, just one minute. Counsel's comparative with a balance of harms is that they need apparently an allocation of resources relative to filing their plan. Certainly, they have more than sufficient resources between the firms that they have working on this, and they also have a professional firm managing the debtors' liquidation.

In contrast, the balance of the harms, the delay on our part, is the properties, Your Honor. These are huge pieces of property that probably stretch from here to the Hudson.

So -- I mean, some of these are ten thousand acres. They're in the midst of cities, there are material issues that we have addressed. So there is a fundamental difference, the balance of the harms tip sharply in our favor.

Insofar as the concept of settlement should delay the litigation, certainly Your Honor has participated in this process on both sides of this to see that litigation, if there is a stay, the settlement might go away, or alternatively it will change. Certainly, the litigation is a driver for settlement and it will expedite that process to our mutual benefit. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. This took quite a bit longer than I anticipated. And it's a complicated question. One of the things that I believe complicates it is the fact that there is an appeal currently pending before the Ninth Circuit court of appeals from the decision of the Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel. And I believe, but don't know, that it is more likely than not that successful prosecution of the appeal in the Ninth Circuit by the SunCal debtors in fact will moot the motion which is before me.

There's a corollary, however, which is my granting the pending motion may to some extent moot the appeal. This is

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another example of what we've been colloquially calling gaming the system, in effect, using litigation to gain tactical advantages. In this instance, litigation which has gone all the way to the Court of Appeals level in the Ninth Circuit and litigation which was not brought here for stay relief that could have been brought earlier.

Ultimately, the question of whether or not I should grant relief from the automatic stay is driven by my application of the Sonnax factors. And both parties appear to be focused most heavily on the balance of harms factor. That's convenient because I prefer to focus on that one myself.

One of the reasons I have a difficult time finding that there is any material harm to the SunCal debtors in not granting their motion for stay relief is that they did not bring it until now. The SunCal debtors have scrupulously avoided coming into this court from November of 2008 until today. And have managed to deal with their litigation requests in the bankruptcy court and beyond apparently without material impairment in those efforts. In effect, they've elected their remedy. They have chosen to proceed with litigation in their home court. And when they suffered a reversal at the BAP level at the end of last year then had to review their strategy again.

Having gone to the Ninth Circuit, I believe the Ninth circuit is the place for this question to be decided. And I'm

going to defer my decision with respect to stay relief until after the Ninth Circuit has acted.

Moreover, and I think this is a very significant point, the existence of the stay is not inconsistent with the pursuit of negotiations that could lead to a resolution of this ongoing dispute. The fact that the involuntary debtors, through their trustee, appeared to have reached an agreement in principle resolving many, if not all, of the same issues that are set forth in the equitable subordination complaint, demonstrates that it's possible for the parties to engage in potentially productive discussions, notwithstanding the fact that they stay remains in effect.

To the extent that the existence of the stay is viewed as an impediment of any sort to meaningful dialogue, I want to be absolutely clear in saying that I do not believe the stay impacts in any adverse way the ability of the parties to meet and confer -- to mediate or to otherwise seek a constructive resolution of the matters that are currently before the bankruptcy court in the Central District of California.

As to active litigation, the motion is denied without prejudice to being reconsidered at some later time in the case, either before or after the Ninth Circuit has acted.

 $\,$  And I will consider an appropriate order consistent with what I've just said.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, we'll prepare one and submit

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2 THE COURT: Fine.

3 MR. O'KEEFE: Your Honor, can I ask a few clarifying questions?

THE COURT: You can ask.

MR. O'KEEFE: Is the Court --

THE COURT: The motion's denied. I want to be really clear on that. Your motion is denied.

MR. O'KEEFE: And I'm not rearguing the motion, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Fine.

MR. O'KEEFE: So the Court -- is the Court finding the stay applies and the motion is denied?

THE COURT: The stay applies and the motion is denied.

MR. O'KEEFE: Is the Court finding that insofar as LBHI -- what is the Court's finding with respect to the application of their stay?

THE COURT: I'm not making any particularized findings. And let me be really clear, the law in the Southern District of New York as stated by Judge Gonzalez in the Enron case, and I choose to follow his reasoning, is that litigation brought by a party against a debtor seeking to equitably subordinate claims of that debtor constitutes a violation of the automatic stay. To the extent that there are debtors or debtor property implicated by your litigation I am saying the

stay applies. And I'm not going to say more than that. And I think it's a good time for you to sit down.

MR. O'KEEFE: Very well, Your Honor. We appreciate the Court's time and consideration.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MILLER: I just wanted to thank the Court for the pro hac vice admission, and for hearing me this morning. Thank you.

THE COURT: No problem at all. And then just so it's clear what my view is of the Shinsei case because that has been liberally misquoted in papers, my ruling with respect to the Shinsei case speaks for itself. But I view actions taken pursuant to principles of Japanese bankruptcy law which would have the effect of subordinating claims, not to be covered by the principal announced by Judge Gonzalez in the Enron case because under Japanese law active litigation comparable to an adversary proceeding is not involved. And in that case the action taken by Shinsei Bank was not self executing and involved actions to be taken by a quasi judicial figure, a supervisor, who would be determining whether and when a competing plan would be circulated to creditors. It was incredibly fact specific, and is not subject to broad application in the U.S.

MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. May I be excused, Your Honor?

1 THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PEREZ: I believe, Your Honor, the balance of the matters on the docket are not being handled by our firm, Your Honor.

(Pause)

MR. TAMBE: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. TAMBE: Jay Tambe from Jones Day, counsel for the debtors.

I'm addressing items 4 and 5 on this morning's agenda.

Number 4 is the motion of the debtors for an entry of order to consolidate certain proceedings. And the proceedings we are seeking to consolidate are basically three. There are two adversary complaints, one each against Nomura International and Nomura Securities. And also we are seeking to consolidate an objection with respect to Nomura GFP.

We've had some developments, I think we've resolved part of the motion, and we're seeking to adjourn part of the motion. I can address those issues if the Court would like.

THE COURT: I'd be delighted to hear about the resolution.

MR. TAMBE: With respect to International and Securities, those two entities did put in a response to the motion to consolidate. And those two entities have expressed concerns about consolidation off an evidentiary hearing or